

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

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KAGAWA LOYAL SAYS DELEGATION

Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, the Japanese Christian leader, is "still the same dynamic personality, still the same disciple of Jesus Christ" that he has always been is the report of the delegation of American church leaders who recently visited Japan on behalf of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The delegation consisted of Dr. Douglas Horton, chairman of the American Committee for the World Council of Churches, Bishop James C. Baker, chairman of the International Missionary Council, Dr. Luman J. Shafer, chairman of the Japan Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, executive secretary of the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council. The members of the delegation made the trip not as representative of their respective organizations, but rather as representing the "ecumenical Church, which knows no denominational or national boundaries." The group landed in Japan just five weeks after the first American troops arrived and spent 45 days in that country, returning to the United States in early December last year. Their report, "The Return to Japan," is published by Friendship Press, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

While the entire report is revealing, not only of the vitality of the Christian faith in Japan, but also of the inconceivable horrors of our bombing raids, it is particularly important for the message it brings regarding Dr. Kagawa, who is the symbol of Japanese Christianity to the average American Christian, both from his writings and from his visits to this country. Since the American occupation began Dr. Kagawa has been the victim of several vicious attacks, the first of which came from an interview with him by Corporal Barnard Rubin, a writer for the Japan edition of *Stars and Stripes*. Rubin was shortly thereafter removed from his assignment to the army newspaper and in the investigation it was revealed that up to the time of joining the armed forces he had been affiliated with the Communist Party, though he claimed he was no longer a party member. Since Kagawa has become one of the leaders of the moderate Social Democratic party in Japan the basis of Rubin's attack is obvious. Unfortunately, *The Christian Register*, published another attack on Kagawa by Hugh Deane, former correspondent of *Christian Science Monitor*, under date of April 1, 1946, under the caption "Kagawa: Japan's Lost Leader," reiterating the Rubin charges and quoting isolated excerpts from Kagawa's war-time sermons, together with reference to him by Freda Utley and John Gunther in books published several years prior to the war. The Deane article boils down to the charge that Kagawa is "a renegade from his early liberalism, that his Christianity is tainted with reactionary feudalistic Japanese ideology and that he is "altogether unfit to participate in the leadership of a democratic Japan."

The delegation of churchmen, in the report above referred to, and without in any way referring to these attacks upon Dr. Kagawa, bring this report about him and his activities.

"Dr. Kagawa had lost one fourth of his weight during the war. He looked at times tired and haggard, but he is still the same inexhaustible enthusiast, still the same dynamic personality, still the same disciple of Jesus Christ. He had pursued his program of evangelism in the early months of the war, but having finally earned the suspicion of the police he was allowed to preach only in his own pulpit. He had felt that the wholesale bombing of Japanese cities was an evidence of non-Christian attitudes in America and had said as much publicly. The military were undoubtedly glad to hear him make these statements, but

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WORLD FOOD SITUATION CRITICAL

The world food situation has reached a critical stage where millions of children and adults in various war-torn countries will starve unless relief comes quickly. The seriousness of the situation is underscored by the Cairo broadcast of former President Herbert Hoover after an extensive tour of European war-ravaged countries and by appeals of Director General LaGuardia of UNRRA. Reports coming out of Europe indicate that the next four months will mean life or death for millions of people. There is not enough food to last until the harvest is in. Whole populations are living on diets too low to maintain health and in some instances too low to prevent starvation. Death will reap a terrible harvest among the children and the aged within the next few months unless relief is given and given quickly in larger amounts than now seems humanly possible.

The inevitability of large scale hunger was foreseen while the war was still in progress and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was set up as the first international cooperative agency to grow out of the war. It was recognized that the task was too great for either private agencies or any single government to handle and that only the mobilization of the total relief resources of the world would be adequate to meet the need. It now appears doubtful that even an organization as powerful as UNRRA can fully solve the problem. For many months UNRRA had difficulty in securing shipping space and had to be content with what the army, the navy and the shipping administration were willing to allocate to it. It was handicapped by political considerations. It could not go into any country, no matter how great the suffering—until it was invited to do so. And ideological considerations blocked the way in some cases. In some countries—particularly in Germany—relief could be administered only to "displaced persons"—meaning the industrial slaves of the Nazi regime and nationals of Nazi-occupied countries returning to their homelands. In the American zone the army insisted there was no starvation despite reports of reputable newspaper correspondents to the contrary. Brass hats have now been compelled to admit that instead of the 1500 calories per day first claimed for Germans in the occupied zones and the 1350 calories later admitted, the actual ration in the French zone is 940 calories; in the British zone about 1000, and in the U. S. zone 1275, whereas in the Russian zone it is from 1300 to 1500 calories per day. In comparison, the Russian ration, as inadequate as it is, is apt to appear luxurious to the hungry people of the French, British and U. S. zones. At home Congress after long delay appropriated \$550,000,000 balance of our first appropriation of \$1,350,000,000, but has not yet appropriated the funds for 1946-47. As early as August 1945, the International Wheat Council reported that Europe would need 15.4 million tons of wheat by June 30, 1946, instead of the pre-war 3.7 million tons usually imported. Prior to 1939 the total imports of wheat of all wheat importing countries in the world amounted to about 13 million tons. Now Europe alone needs 15.4 million tons and the total world need is a staggering 32 million tons. In the face of this warning the U. S. Department of Agriculture took no steps. (*Time*, April 29) A second warning came from the Combined Food Board (the U. S., Britain, and Canada), but it was not until February that Secretary Anderson took the problem to the Cabinet (*Time*, April 29). He now warns the U. S. will have to default on a substantial portion of the wheat promised to UNRRA regardless of what the 1946 production may be. We now have in storage more than 11 million tons of wheat (375 million bushels), but American farmers, scenting higher prices, have refused to sell at the ceiling price. The


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New World Order Materials Available

New materials dealing with the international situation and especially designed for the use of study groups have recently come from the press.

1. One of the most interesting and usable of these is "Your Last Chance," a reprint from LOOK magazine of March 5, 1946, a 15-page spread of pictures and reading matter dealing with the problems raised by the atomic bomb. It sets forth in graphic fashion three things that nations can now do—seek to conquer the world, attempt to defend themselves, or put an end to war. By pictures and simple text captions the inevitable result of attempts to conquer the world is depicted; the desolation and ruin of efforts of nations to defend themselves against atomic bombs are portrayed, and the practical steps which must be taken to outlaw war are pictorially outlined, together with a spread showing what must be done by the ordinary citizen—the insurance man, the teacher, the preacher, the real estate man, the mechanic, the salesman, the scientist, the merchant and the newspaperman. This reprint was made at the request of the the Commission on World Order and can be had at 10c per single copy (to cover cost of handling and mailing) or 75c per dozen copies.

2. "The Churches and World Order," the statement adopted by the Federal Council of Churches at its special meeting in Columbus, Ohio, March 5-7, 1946. This document sets forth the attitude of the churches toward the United Nations, the changes which they believe ought to be made in its Charter and functioning; what the churches believe should be done with reference to the peace conference, and the spiritual crisis of mankind which the churches believe the world is now facing. The pamphlet also contains a summary statement by John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace. Also is provided a Study Guide arranged for four sessions and complete with references to The Churches and World Order, additional information and questions for discussion. The Churches and World Order can be had at 5c per single copy, \$4 per hundred copies, and the Study Guide at 10c per single copy, 10 copies for 85c or \$8 per 100 copies.

3. Atomic Warfare and the Christian Faith, is the title of a report to the Federal Council of Churches by the Commission on the Relation of the Church to the War in the Light of the Christian Faith. Though it is a pamphlet (24 pages) it comes near being a theology for Protestantism on the question of the relationship of the Christian church to war. Nowhere else has a group of Protestant theological leaders, some of whom held conflicting opinions during the recent war, come to such unanimous agreement regarding the nature of warfare and the attitude which the Christian church must take toward it. The Commission was led by Dr. Robert L. Calhoun, of Yale University, and numbered among its members such distinguished names as John C. Bennett, Edwin E. Aubrey, B. Harvie Branscomb, Bishop Angus Dun, Dr. Georgia Harkness, Walter M. Horton, John Knox, Benjamin E. Mays, Reinhold Niebuhr, Wilhelm Pauck,

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The Churches and World Hunger

On page one of this issue will be found a statement of the critical food situation now confronting the world and the certainty of starvation of millions of children and adults unless food in quantities now apparently beyond the range of possibility is gotten to them quickly—within the next 120 days, to be specific. Failure is fraught with the possibility of consequences so tragic that no one can contemplate it with complacency. Particularly dangerous is the knowledge among the starving that Americans, in the midst of world hunger, are consuming more food than they did during the war. That this is partially due to increased income among our lowest economic groups—our one-third who are traditionally ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed—which permits them to eat better than ever before does not change the impact that is being made upon the world's starving. Hungry people do not stop to analyze statistics. All they know is that America, traditionally the friend of the friendless and the refuge of the oppressed, is living in luxury while they starve. This is a situation that ought to be the subject of discussion and positive action in every Christian church in the land.

What can a local church congregation do to help? What can Christian families and individual Christians do to help?

1. It should be a matter of deep concern to every church to meet its full share of the relief appeals now being made through the various denominational channels. Disciples of Christ have asked for not less than \$500,000 for the Week of Compassion offering. This is less than 33 1/3 cents per member of our churches. Every church should seek to double its offering in view of the seriousness of the need. No pastor should fail to bring this matter to the attention of his official board, his Sunday school, his adult classes, young people's groups, women's council, and other organized groups, looking to the largest possible relief offering being given before June 30. The Federal Council has asked its constituent bodies to increase their total relief goals from \$125,000,000 to \$175,000,000 and the Foreign Missions Conference has asked the mission boards of the various communions to seek immediately \$2,000,000 for material aid above any current commitments.

2. The Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction does not recommend either home canning projects or the making up of food packages for overseas shipment by local groups. For the same amount of money CCORR can purchase in bulk, wheat, wheat products, dehydrated vegetables and eggs, powdered milk, sugar, cocoa, butter or margarine, and the like, and can arrange for transportation in shipload lots. Also, home canned products vary in quality and size and there is much spoilage in transit.

3. For those who want to do something which has about it the flavor of individual effort, CCORR recommends the Cooperative for American Remittances for Europe (C.A.R.E.), a non-profit organization set up by various relief agencies, including CCORR, to ship packages to designated individuals and families in seven European countries, including Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, France and Holland. A standard food package has been designed, containing approximately 30 pounds net of various foods, averaging 40,000 calories, which can be sent to any address in the countries named for \$15 per package. Each package contains solid meat, stews and hashes, cereals and biscuits, fruit jam and pudding, vegetables, sugar, cocoa, coffee and beverage powders, milk, butter, cheese, soap, etc. Where the address of an individual or family is given, C.A.R.E. will undertake to make delivery, or packages may be sent for general distribution. Where the addressee cannot be located within 120 days the New York office will be notified and full dollar refund will be made to the donor. It is hoped that churches, Sunday school classes, women's groups, youth groups, and many individuals will sponsor the sending of such packages. A postcard addressed to C.A.R.E., 50 Broad Street, New York 4, N. Y., will bring full particulars and the number of remittance blanks requested.

3. You can share your clothing. Woolen clothing is needed
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On Social Frontiers

Miss Katherine Schutze, missionary to China under the UCMS awaiting return to that land, recently was called to New York by telegraph to act as assistant to Mrs. Way-Sung New, chairman of the board of trustees of Ginling College (China), who is serving as a member of the Women's Committee of the United Nations Organization. Miss Schutze, who has been serving as public relations representative of Hazel Green Academy, Hazel Green, Kentucky, during her enforced sojourn in this country, left immediately for New York. Upon completion of her tour of duty with Mrs. New she will return to Hazel Green Academy. Since going to Hazel Green Academy Miss Schutze has inaugurated a mobile lending library program among mountain elementary schools.

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The ratio of arrests for drunkenness per 100,000 of the population as more than twice as great in 1944, as in 1932, though it was less than in 1943 and 1942, according to figures released by the Anti-Saloon League of America, using FBI reports as a basis. In 1942, 1193 cities with a total population of 33,773,488 reported 701,681 arrests for drunkenness. In 1943, 1254 cities with a total population of 43,015,156 reported 756,370 arrests for drunkenness. In 1944, 1378 cities with a total population of 45,610,724 reported 787,503 arrests for drunkenness. The ratio of arrests for drunkenness per 10,000 population for each of these years was 1,077.6, 1,758.4, and 1,726.6. In these same 1378 cities in 1944, 38,812 persons were arrested for driving while intoxicated, 29,234 for disorderly conduct and 21,850 for violations of the liquor law. The total number of persons arrested in 1944 in the 1,378 cities reporting was 6,315,555, of whom 4,558,657 (72.2 percent) were charged with traffic and motor law violations, excluding charges of drunken driving. Arrests for offenses connected with liquor numbered 1,077,399; all others, 679,499. In other words, excluding arrests for traffic violations, liquor accounts for more than 60 per cent of all the arrests in the 1,378 cities reporting. And liquor accounted for more than 17 percent of all arrests in these cities, *including* traffic violations.

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As of April 25, 1946, 4401 conscientious objectors had been discharged from Civilian Public Service, leaving slightly more than 4,000 still in service. It is expected that all men with 18 months of service will be discharged by September 1. This will mean discharges at the average rate of 800 per month through May, June, July and August, leaving between 900 and 1000 men in camp on that date. The fact that the rate of induction has slowed down and the further fact that young men now reaching induction age (18 years) were only 12 when the Selective Service Act was passed accounts for the fewer number now being classified as conscientious objectors. The Conscientious Objector Committee of the Disciples of Christ has been called to meet June 10, at which time it is expected that action will be taken looking toward liquidation of the work of the committee and Disciples relationship to the National Service Board for Religious Objectors. Several Disciples of Christ are still in Civilian Public Service and our relationship to this group will be subject of study by the committee at its next meeting.

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On March 7 a bill was introduced in the House (HJ Res. 325) by Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California, and in the Senate by Senator George D. Aiken (SJ Res. 149) directing the President "to issue such directives as may be necessary to prevent, so long as the present food shortage in the world or the present shortage of livestock feed continues, the use of grains for the manufacture of liquors or for any other nonessential purpose and to channel such grains either into human consumption or into the feeding of livestock in the United States." Letters supporting this measure should be addressed to Congressman Voorhis (House Office Building) and to Senator Aiken (Senate Office Building) at Washington, D. C.

Livingston Academy Graduates Fifty-four

The largest class in the more than thirty years history of Livingston Academy, Livingston, Tennessee, was presented for graduation by Principal Ralph Prather on April 16. The Commencement address was delivered by Dr. Robert M. Hopkins, president of The United Christian Missionary Society, and diplomas were presented to the graduates by James A. Crain, executive secretary of the department of Social Welfare, under whose supervision the school is administered. Following the graduation exercises a dinner was given in honor of Dr. Hopkins at which approximately thirty friends of Livingston Academy were invited guests. The session just closed had a total enrollment of 375 students, the largest in the Academy's history. The Overton County Board of Education, which jointly supports the school with The United Christian Missionary Society, has appropriated \$25,650 for the operation of the school for the scholastic year 1946-1947. Livingston Academy is an accredited A-grade nine month high school affiliated with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. It was founded in 1909 by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions.

While in Livingston Dr. Hopkins and Mr. Crain visited Alpine Presbyterian Mission, Alpine, Tennessee, and inspected the area of the proposed Larger Parish in upper Middle Tennessee.

D. P. F. To Plan Post-War Program

The Disciples Peace Fellowship has called a meeting of a number of leading Disciples for June 6 and 7, at Indianapolis, Indiana, to review the program of the Fellowship and lay plans for aggressive work in the post-war era. The D. P. F. has been influential in securing support for conscientious objectors and in defense of the rights of religious liberty during the war period. Among other objects of the meeting is the making of plans for the Columbus convention in August.

Industrial Relations Institute Announced

Announcement is made by the University of Wisconsin of its fourth annual Industrial Relations Institute for Church Leaders, July 8-19, in connection with the sessions of the School for Workers. Designed primarily for pastors and lay leaders of churches located in industrial areas, enrollment is open to all without restriction as to faith, creed or color. The school will open on Monday, July 8, at 7:30 p. m., and will close on Friday afternoon, July 19. Classes will be held on the campus of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Cost will be \$37.50 for the period, including tuition, board, room and other expenses, including free student health services and other campus privileges. Among the courses offered will be, Our Industrial Society in the World Scene, by Selig Perlman, international authority on labor problems, author of text-books on the subject, and a member of the University faculty; Industrial Conflict, by Frank W. McCulloch, secretary of the industrial section, Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Churches; Patterns of Industrial Communities, by Eugene P. Link, professor of Social Science, New Jersey State Teachers College and for many years a college teacher in the deep South; Psychology—a Tool for Pastoral Counselling, by Sadie M. Shellow; Our Cultural Legs in an Atomic Age, by Howard Becker, professor of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Wisconsin; Pressure Groups in American Society, by Philip M. Kaiser, State Department, Washington, D.C. In addition each student will have opportunity to participate in "workshops" dealing with techniques, church-labor cooperation and community organization for race relations. In addition to the courses named above, each student enrolled in the Institute will be permitted (within limits of the class size) to elect one course in the School for Workers. Courses which may be selected are, Collective Bargaining Problems, Recent Federal and State Legislation, Trades Unionism—History, Structure and Function, and Prices, Wages and Full Employment. The School for Workers draws enrollment from all sections of the trades union movement and from many states.

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we are not to judge from this fact either that he condoned atrocious acts by the members of the Japanese army, or retreated one inch from the standard of his own Christian faith."

As between this clear-cut testimony from recognized American Christian leaders who got their facts at first-hand, and the allegations of such poorly qualified observers as those quoted above, most American Christians will know how to choose. It is not surprising that Corporal Rubin, former Communist, should see Kagawa as a menace. Miss Utley and Mr. Gunther are much better qualified to write books than they are to determine the integrity of Christian leadership. And the excerpts from Kagawa's sermons denouncing bombing of helpless civilians could be matched by protests in this country from leading clergymen.

The Churches and World Hunger

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for Europe where in some areas the people have had no new clothing for four or five years and are wearing rags. Underclothes, socks, stockings, overcoats, dresses, suits, mufflers, layettes, diapers, hats, shirts and shoes are badly needed, as is also such household necessities as sheets, comforters, blankets, pillowslips, towels, scissors, needles, thread, sewing machines, pots, pans, soap, knives, forks, spoons, cobbler's kits and carpenter tools. It is suggested that women's groups remake garments into simple clothing for children, assemble layettes, make blankets out of woolen swatches or squares of knit or woven yarn, or assemble sewing kits. Clothing can be shipped to the nearest United Church Service Center. Such centers are located in New Windsor, Maryland; Modesto, California; 236 Beacon Street, Boston 16, Mass.; 101 Pine Street, Dayton 2, Ohio; 18 Warren Street, New York 7, N. Y.; 2247 East Marginal Way, Seattle 4, Wash.; 7110 Compton Ave., Los Angeles 1, California. CCORR headquarters is 297 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

4. You can write the President, your two Senators and your Congressman urging that rationing be restored until the crisis is over. All public opinion polls show heavy majorities for such a measure.

Urges Amnesty for C. O.s

The Federal Council of Churches on March 29, adopted the following resolution urging amnesty for conscientious objectors convicted for violation of the Selective Service Act:

"Whereas, among the men who have been sentenced to prison for violation of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, are many who acted for the sake of firmly held principles of religious conscience and individual liberty; and

"Whereas, by a proclamation of amnesty these men can be freed and their full civil liberties restored; be it

"Resolved: that the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America expresses as its conviction that the cause of justice would be served if the President of the United States proclaimed a general amnesty for conscientious objectors now in federal prisons and for those who although released bear continued civil disabilities."

More than 2000 conscientious objectors still remain in prison, though hostilities ceased eight months ago. Among these are many members of the sect of Jehovah's Witnesses who refuse to accept freedom that denies them the right to witness for their faith. About 4000 conscientious objector violators have completed their terms or have been paroled. Nearly all of these men have lost important civil rights because of their imprisonment—the right to vote, to hold office, the right to receive civil service appointments, and the like. In conveying the resolution to the President, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council, stated that while the majority of churchmen do not agree with these men, they are sensitive to the importance of preserving freedom of belief and the rights of conscience.

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government has therefore gone into the market offering a bonus of 30c a bushel, thus violating its own OPA regulations. Flour milling for domestic use has been cut 25 percent and the saving marked for export. Two and a half million tons of grain have been withdrawn from the liquor industry. Bakers have been directed to reduce the use of wheat by 25 percent and the government has gone into the market to purchase an unlimited amount of oatmeal and whole oats for export.

These moves, however, are still inadequate. Speaking of the situation editorially, the *Indianapolis News* on April 25 said:

"For the third straight month we have defaulted on our promise of grain to feed the suffering and dying multitudes of Europe—and not because we do not have the grain. There is wheat in this country, and the government knows where it is. But we are doing too little and too late. The government is far behind the people. It fears to ration food, because it would be too much trouble and because the reaction, in an election year might be bad. It is playing with human misery, sowing the wind against a hurricane of world-wide hate and disillusionment."

The Federal Council of Churches, at its Columbus meeting, issued the following "Appeal to the Churches."

"Heartbreak is the portion of humanity today. Hordes of uncared for little children drift across Europe and Asia. Homeless wanderers, broken families robbed of every earthly possession, still struggle blindly to find some ray of hope. The aftermath of war, added to the bitter hate and greed which gave it birth, has overwhelmed mankind with woe unspeakable.

"It is human greed and human ignorance which keeps the larder bare for hundreds of millions. The fellowship of starvation can but prepare the way for anarchy and desolation more terrible than war itself. When countless homes are blasted and destroyed, the bitterness eats corrosively at the protective walls of brotherhood. In the spiritual vacuum left by war fresh wars of hate boil up to engulf new victims. Thus hope becomes as deep a need as bread . . .

"The rebuilding of life and hope in Europe and Asia and Africa calls not alone for material gifts of food and clothes and for the physical reconstruction of church institutions. It awaits as well such resurgence of the life and spirit as will cause the churches to bring to bear upon the problems and issues of our time the penetrating insights of the Christian gospel. To help bring this to pass is to share in Christian reconstruction.

"To a bruised and beaten world the church must show Christ's mercy and His love. We cannot be the means of shortening His arm when the cure of human ills awaits the healing of His touch. Every branch of the Christian church must call its members to faith and sacrifice. We must lay open our inmost hearts to the accents of Christ's words—'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto these least, ye have done it unto me.'"

"Shall Christ go unfed and unheeded in the bleakness of unbridled fear and need? What is that in thy hand? Give, O Church of Christ!"

In the face of the world's tragic situation Americans will do well to ponder our own course. As *Time* points out, the people of the U. S., now eating more heavily than before the war, stand accused of gluttony in the midst of a starving world. Our determination to get back to 'normalcy' is, if anything, stronger than at the close of World War I, and may be even more disastrous. Already the evidences of revolt are beginning to appear in Europe—references in classrooms at the University of Munich to the U. S. occupying forces as "the enemy!" the prison riots in Italy, the theft of Mussolini's body, and a spirit of general unrest. If chaos comes we shall have only ourselves to blame.

(See page 2, column 2, for suggested courses of action.)

New World Order Materials Available

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Ernest Fremont Tittle, Henry P. Van Dusen, and others. Single copy 10c; 10 copies 85c, 100 copies \$8.

Order above listed publications from The United Christian Missionary Society, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana.